

SENATOR HARDING NOMINATED; COOLIDGE TO RUN WITH HIM

Harding Grateful; Wood Thanks Aids

Nominee Very Happy as He Rushes to Catch Special Train; Poses With Wife For the Camera Men After Victory

General All Smiles as He Extends Thanks to Host of Supporters; Says, "We Put Up a Good Fight"; Coolidge Well Pleased

CHICAGO, June 12.—Interviewed at the hotel to which he rushed from the Coliseum after his nomination, Senator Harding made no formal statement, but declared he was "very happy" and "deeply grateful" to his friends.

The Republican nominee showed plainly his elation when he emerged from his rooms with Mrs. Harding to face a battery of camera men.

"If you want to make Mrs. Harding look pleased," said the man on whom the Republican party had just conferred the greatest honor in its gift, "tell her something about the price of millinery coming down."

There was a burst of laughter in which Mrs. Harding joined and the cameras clicked a lively accompaniment as the photographers adopted the suggestion.

Mrs. Harding was beaming with happiness. Asked for some comment upon her feeling as to the distinction given her husband by his fellow Republicans, she said:

Wife Tremendously Pleased

"I am tremendously pleased, of course. But I think my husband is worthy of the honor, and I am content to be in the reflected light."

Later Senator Harding said: "I am very proud, as any American should be, of receiving the great honor from the Republican party. I am not unmindful of the obligation and responsibility that go with it."

Senator and Mrs. Harding were busy with preparations to enable them to catch a special train for Washington within a few hours. The Senator had been up nearly all night in the room of conferences with party chieftains which led to his nomination, and today spent hours in the heat and strain at the Coliseum while the battle for which he emerged a victor by an overwhelming vote was being brought to its dramatic close.

The pleasure of the victory had relaxed the physical strain, however, and the Senator showed little evidence of it after he had bathed and put on fresh clothing.

Senator and Mrs. Harding entertained a small party of friends at dinner to-night. Their guests were Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scofield, of San Antonio, Tex.; C. S. Creger, of San Antonio, formerly of Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vissinger, of Chicago.

The Senator's party left at 11:45 p. m. for Washington.

Statement by Wood

Within half an hour after the convention had nominated Senator Harding, General Leonard Wood gave the following autographed statement to the Tribune correspondent:

"I congratulate Senator Harding on his nomination.

"At the close of this campaign I take this opportunity to thank from the bottom of my heart all the men and women who have helped so loyally in the convention and convention contest. I am sincerely grateful for their help and appreciate the spirit of unselfish loyalty in which it was given. I also appreciate the expression of confidence and support."

General Wood was in his private suite at the Congress Hotel with Mrs. Wood and their daughter, Louise, while the convention was in session. The news came to him by telephone, and he immediately sat down and wrote the foregoing statement.

One by one the leaders came into the room. Mrs. Wood met them with the kindest expression while the General was writing at his desk. She seemed most distressed at their disappointment. The General, when he rose from the desk, shook hands in turn and offered a word of sympathy to each of those who entered. So surprised were his supporters at the magnanimous attitude that few could say anything to him. The General smiled generously and said:

"Well, we put up a good fight, anyway. And I have nothing but thanks for all of you. I certainly have a multitude of splendid friends."

Lowden Explains Withdrawal

Fear of a deadlock, which he believed would prove detrimental to his party, caused Governor Frank O. Lowden to release his delegates to the convention at the close of the day, according to a statement made by him to-night. Governor Lowden said:

"After the eighth ballot, upon which I received a plurality of votes, it was represented to me that the delegates were becoming restive under the strain of a protracted deadlock which I believed would have been detrimental to the interests of the country. I decided to release all delegates and advised them to use their best judgment as to whom they should support."

I have great confidence in the ability and character of the successful candidate, shall support him with all heartiness and believe the ticket will be elected. The Republican party has not had such an opportunity for service in half a century.

"For the friendships formed during this campaign and for the loyal support of my fellow citizens, I shall never cease to be grateful."

Governor Lowden withdrew in the (Continued on next page)

GOOD MORNING!
If a maid is a wonder where you get her through a Tribune Help Wanted Ad.

Solve your domestic help problem that way. The Good Morning Ad, back in 1890, and give her your advertisement or take it to any of the Tribune Help Wanted Ads in Greater New York—Adv.

Joy Rules in Home Town Of Nominee

Whistles, Shriek, Bells Ring and People Gather on Streets to Exchange Felicitations

MARION, Ohio, June 12.—This little central Ohio city of nearly 35,000 people went wild with joy and enthusiasm to-night when it learned that one of its citizens, Warren G. Harding, had been nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention.

Minutes before it was announced officially at Chicago that Harding had been nominated, Marion started to celebrate what it considered a sure thing. Factory whistles were tooted, church bells were rung and Harding's friends and neighbors gathered on the streets in shouting, laughing groups.

No one was at the Harding home to receive the news. The house, one of the modest dwellings of the city, was dark.

Harding's father and sister, who live here, were the center of enthusiastic groups of townspeople, who discussed excitedly the developments of the day at the Chicago convention.

Father Has Joyful Birthday

The father, Dr. J. P. Harding, a practicing physician, received the news of the honor to his son on his seventy-sixth birthday. He seemed highly elated, as did a sister, Abigail Harding, who teaches English in the Marion High School.

The elder Harding received the news without excitement. He declared he had not wanted his son to be nominated, but now that he was nominated, he said he would vote for him for President.

Earlier in the day, when Harding's nomination appeared assured, the father told intimate friends he hoped "Warren" would not be nominated, as so many Presidents and men in high office are assassinated. He said he didn't want his "boy" harmed. Nevertheless, Dr. Harding approved the nomination of his son in the world to-night.

Mrs. Harding was with her husband at Chicago when the nomination was made. The Harding have no children.

Senator Harding is a successful newspaper publisher. Since 1884 he has owned and published "The Marion Star." He has been in newspaper work since he was nineteen. When in Marion he spends all of his time at "The Star" office in the active management of the paper. He is a practical printer and delights in spending hours in his composing room handling type.

Discharged as Blaine Partisan

He began his newspaper career on "The Marion Mirror," which was a Democratic newspaper, at \$9 a week salary, and was discharged from the staff of that paper during the Blaine campaign because his sympathies were with Blaine and because he insisted upon wearing the high hat of the Blaine partisans.

The Republican Presidential nominee was born on November 2, 1865, at Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, just nineteen miles east of Marion. When a boy his family moved to Caledonia, nine miles nearer Marion, where young Harding taught school for two years. He played a cornet in the Caledonia Brass Band, and later received a college education at a little Baptist College at Iberia, Ohio.

When he was nineteen years old Harding moved to Marion to study law, but law did not hold his fancy long. In college he had been editor of the college paper, and newspaper work thrilled him. It was then that he began work on "The Mirror," from which paper he was "fired."

His political life began in 1889, when he was elected to the State Senate for the 13th Ohio District. In 1903 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and was elected to the United States Senate in 1914.

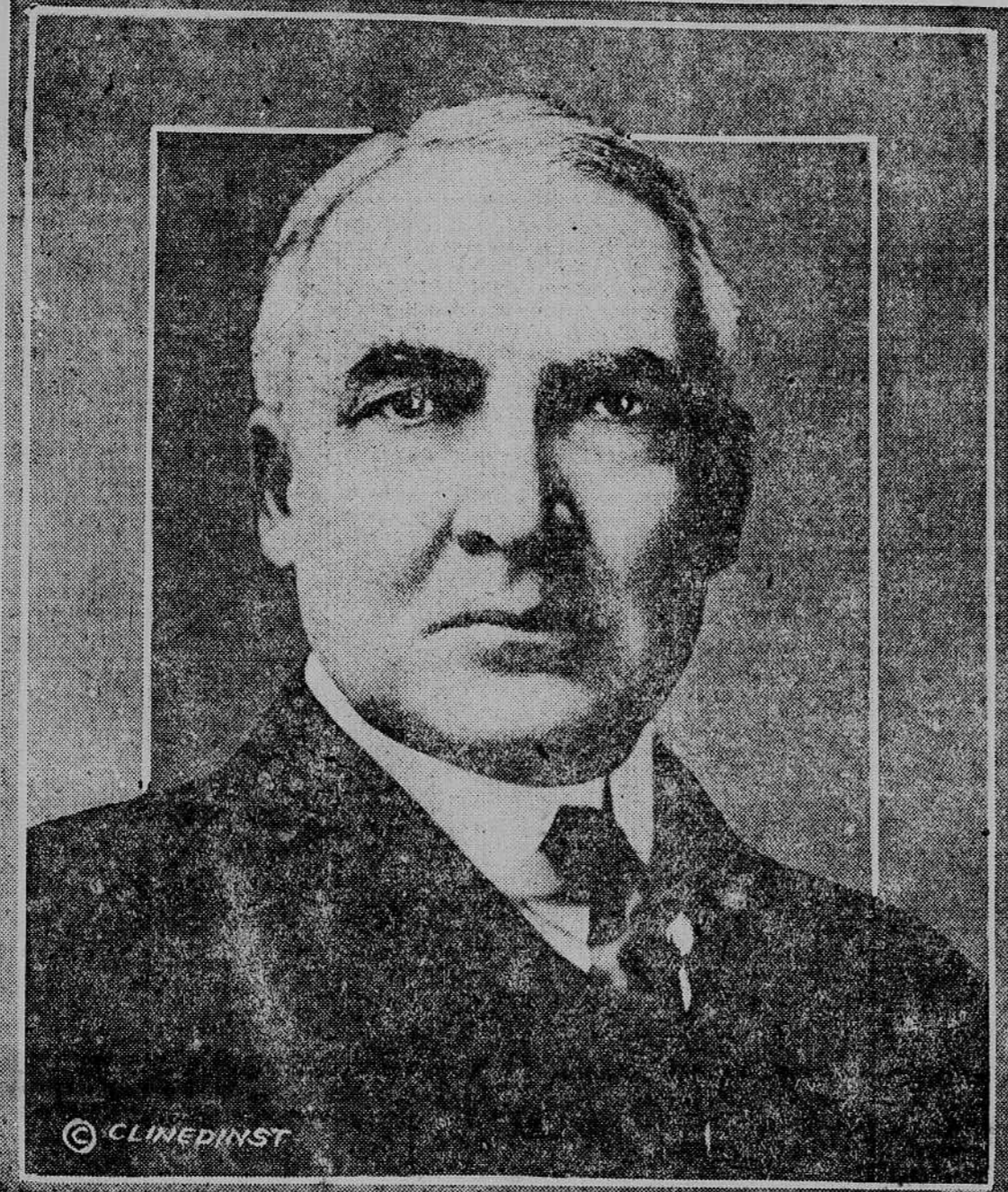
He married in 1891 Miss Florence Kling, of Marion.

Golf is Senator Harding's particular hobby. He also is a great baseball fan. (Continued on next page)

Hays Is Re-elected National Chairman

CHICAGO, June 12.—Will H. Hays, of Indiana, was to-night re-elected chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican Nominee



Warren G. Harding

Record of Ten Ballots

	First Ballot	Second Ballot	Third Ballot	Fourth Ballot	Fifth Ballot	Sixth Ballot	Seventh Ballot	Eighth Ballot	Ninth Ballot	Tenth Ballot
Lowden	211 1/2	259 1/2	282 1/2	289	303	311 1/2	312	307	121 1/2	11
Wood	287 1/2	289 1/2	303	314 1/2	299	311 1/2	311 1/2	299	249	156
Harding	65 1/2	59	58 1/2	61 1/2	78	89	105	133 1/2	374 1/2	692 1/2
Johnson	133 1/2	146	148	140 1/2	133 1/2	110	99 1/2	87	82	80 1/2
Sproul	84	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	82 1/2	77	76	75 1/2	78	—
Coolidge	34	32	27	25	29	28	28	30	28	5
La Follette	24	24	24	22	24	24	24	24	24	24
Poindexter	21 1/2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	—
Hoover	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	6	5	4	5	6	9 1/2
Du Pont	7	7	2	2	6	4	3	3	—	—
Butler	69	41	35	20	4	4	2	2	2	2
Lenroot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Knox	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kellogg	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Warren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pritchard	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland	17	15	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Watson	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
W. L. Ward	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Borah	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hays	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
McGregor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Absent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/2	1/2
Totals	984	984	984	984	984	984	984	984	984	984

Johnson Pledges Harding Support

"No Rancor and No Tears; We Lost and I Don't Whine," Says Senator

From a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 12.—"There is no rancor," Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, told a group of his followers to-night. He delivered a speech to the California delegation and declared he had no thought of doing anything but support the party in the campaign.

"There are no tears," Senator Johnson said. "There is no rancor. We go out of this fight just as we went into it, with our heads high and our hands clean."

"It has been a good fight. We lost, and I don't whine. I take my beatings standing up. It was the proudest thing of my life that my California crowd went all the way down the line and we all died together."

Carlshad Sprudel Salt and Water Imported from Carlshad, Bohemia. Nature's remedy for constipation, liver, stomach and kidney diseases, rheumatism, etc. Beware of substitutes. CARLSHAD PRODUCTS CO., Agents, 59 West 3d St., New York.—Adv.

Trotzky Reported Slain; Moscow Regime Falls

Tokio Newspaper Says Lenin Has Escaped and New Government Established

TOKIO, June 10.—Information that the Moscow government has been overthrown, that Leon Trotzky has been killed and that Premier Lenin has escaped, said to come from the Vladivostok government, is printed in an extra edition of the "Asahi Shimbun." A new government, headed by General Brusiloff, is reported to have been established.

When you leave town

this summer it's a good move to have The Tribune follow you to your vacation home. Let us mail it to you—both daily and Sunday—just phone Berkman 3000 or write our Subscription Department and we'll see that it comes to you regularly.

Metal Plane Flies 248 Miles in 145 M.

Col. W. K. Wilson, With Six Passengers, Wins in Race From Washington

A thrilling race between two all-metal monoplanes from Washington to Central Park, L. I. yesterday was won by Colonel W. K. Wilson, of the General Staff of the United States Army, defeating Colonel W. E. Gilmore, chief of the supply group, United States Air Service. The winner covered the 248 miles in 145 minutes, six minutes ahead of the second machine.

The airplanes were the new Larsen monoplanes, built entirely of metal, with internally braced wings. Colonel Wilson carried five army officers and one woman in the inclosed cabin of his machine, and Colonel Gilmore had five officers as passengers.

At the conclusion of the race Colonel Wilson said: "I wrote three letters on my way up. The writing is legible and firmer than if I had done it on a Pullman car. I think this type of airplane will serve a very useful purpose in the army. The trip today was made in excellent time, despite three storms."

692 1/2 Votes Cast For Ohioan on 10th Ballot

Arizona Starts Stampede; Convention in Tumult as Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas Follow

Lowden and Sproul Release Their Delegates; New York Adds 66 to Total; Other States Hasten to Secure Seats in Victor's Band Wagon

By CARTER FIELD

COLISEUM, CHICAGO, June 12.—Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, is the Republican nominee for President. He was named on the sixth ballot to-day, making the tenth ballot of the convention. Harding received 692 1-5 votes, 493 being necessary to a choice. The stampede to him started on the ninth ballot, which was the first taken after a two-hour recess, in which a group of the anti-Wood leaders decided to put him over if possible. The Wood backers planned a last-ditch piece of strategy, intending to attempt to force an adjournment until Monday. In this they were joined by the Johnson supporters, the Pennsylvania delegation and the Poindexter group.

So strong was the stampede, however, and so rapidly did the band wagon delegates climb aboard after they had learned of the decision reached at the conference, that all hope of delaying the decision until Monday was abandoned, and even Pennsylvania climbed aboard on the final ballot, changing its vote after the roll call had been almost completed.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the first ballot, with a vote of 674 1/2. Against him were Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas; Colonel Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; Senator A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota, and Judge J. C. Pritchard, of North Carolina.

Governor Allen polled 681 1/2 votes; Senator Lenroot, 146 1/2; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22 1/2; Gronna, 24, and Pritchard, 10.

Council of Leaders Agrees on Harding

The real decision to nominate Harding was reached at a meeting of the leaders late last night. The determination to center the anti-Wood strength on the Ohio man was influenced by the strong belief of most of the Eastern leaders that the revelations about the campaign contributions would make it difficult to elect either Lowden or Wood, while the opposition to Hiram Johnson was so strong that there was never any serious thought of turning to him.

Actually, Hiram Johnson forces—by the process of elimination—are responsible to a large extent for the nomination of Harding. It was the final smash at Lowden and Wood by the Johnson forces, and their very plain threats, voiced through Senator Borah, which killed off the chances of Governor Frank O. Lowden as the choice of the anti-Wood leaders.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, on motion of A. T. Hert, of Kentucky, was appointed chairman of a committee to notify the Senator of his nomination. William Allen White was appointed to notify Governor Coolidge of his nomination as Vice-President.

There was tremendous Harding enthusiasm all day, bubbling over with no surface indications as to its why and wherefore. The Sproul men seemed confident, as they still thought there was a possibility of the anti-Wood leaders turning to them or Knox. The Harding movement needed only the word that he would be satisfactory to everybody, even to the Hiram Johnson crowd, to force an immediate change in the attitude of the delegates.

Harding is extremely popular with the kind of Republicans who composed the convention. Most of them know him personally from his visits to their states during previous campaigns. The only reason he was not the logical candidate from the beginning was that most of the delegates thought, on account of the stand-pat label which has been pinned on him in the public mind, that he would not be as strong a candidate as some of the others.

Johnson Approval Potent

As soon as it was learned, therefore, that the Johnson people would not stand for Lowden or Wood, but would not object if Harding should be selected, tremendous enthusiasm was stirred up.

The convention, composed mostly of men who play the political game between campaigns as well as in them, has nominated one of "our kind" of fellows—one of the men who talk "our language."

The spectacle of the two leading candidates being tied with such large votes, and each with more than two hundred votes more than the man most people in the convention hall realized was going to be nominated was one of the most unusual within the memory of the oldest convention fans. It was on the second ballot of to-day that Lowden reached his peak. On the following ballot Wood gained half a vote more, reaching his maximum of 312. On this ballot Harding edged up to 105 1/2. Lowden held his vote of 311 1/2.

The fourth ballot of to-day, the eighth of the convention, showed a gain of 28 more for Harding, bringing him up to 133 1/2. Wood slumped off to 299, and Lowden to 307. Then the organization started a wild demonstration for Harding by attempting to force an adjournment, the reason for which was not clear to the Harding supporters. They could see in an adjournment only the possibility that the leaders would agree on some one to substitute for Harding, whereas, if they forced further balloting they could expect to take full advantage of the tremendous Harding drift. Frank Willis, who nominated Harding yesterday, and who is a candidate to succeed him in the Senate, leaped on a chair in the midst of the Ohio delegation and roared for the demand for roll call on the question of adjournment.

Harding Men Reassured

Accompanied by Myron T. Herrick, another of the Harding leaders, Willis mounted the rail and joined the organization group on the rostrum. The Harding men were told that there was no plan to switch the anti-Wood strength to any one else than Harding, but that the recess was desired in order to obtain the approval of the Johnson forces and to consult with Johnson leaders as to the Vice-Presidency.

Willis and Herrick signaled that all was satisfactory to their followers on the floor, and then, fully ten minutes having elapsed since the viva voce vote had been taken, Chairman Lodge smashed down his gavel and announced that the ayes had it.

At the conference which followed the adjournment were present William Barnes, of New York; ex-Governor Willis of Ohio, representing Harding; Senator Borah, representing Johnson; Senators Watson, of Indiana, and McCormick, of Illinois, and representatives of every favorite son candidate except Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania.

It was agreed that the votes thrown to Lowden this morning to keep him abreast of General Wood and thus avoid the danger of band wagon votes being drawn to Wood should be given to Harding at once. Some of the Lowden men, while conceding that they would come to

Harding a little later, would not promise to come on the first ballot after recess. All doubt vanished, however, when A. T. Hert said he would throw the twenty-six votes of Kentucky to Harding, and when the Missouri and Iowa leaders agreed to throw these two big delegations to the Ohio Senator.

Pennsylvania Is Coy

Pennsylvania refused to come in on the proposition. On the other hand, they began flirting with Wood people, with a view to forcing an adjournment over Sunday. Most of the Pennsylvania leaders, as was afterward disclosed, preferred Harding to Wood, but at that particular point of the maneuvers they figured that in the conferences which would be held in the forty-eight-hour recess it might be possible that the leaders would agree on Sproul or Knox, instead of Harding.

The Washington state delegation played a similar game in the hope that Poindexter might evolve as the anti-Wood candidate. The combination included Wood, Sproul, Poindexter and Johnson forces, however—for the Johnson people, too, agreed to fight for an adjournment, on the theory that they might drive a better bargain and perhaps force the selection of some one more in sympathy with Progressive thought than Harding.

Nothing could withstand, however, the Harding enthusiasm, once the delegates realized that it was not only possible to nominate him but that he would receive the support in the election of the extreme Progressive wing of the party, headed by Borah and Johnson.

Harding gained four votes from the first state called on the tenth ballot, when Alabama increased its vote for him from four to eight.

Arizona then started the landslide by switching her six votes from Wood to Harding.

Arkansas followed with her entire thirteen votes, and the rush to the bandwagon was on.

Johnson Holds California

California checked the enthusiasm a little by giving Senator Hiram W. Johnson her twenty-six votes, but Harding gained three from Colorado, twelve from Connecticut and three from Delaware in quick order.

The Lowden votes from Georgia switched to Harding on the final ballot, and it was a signal for the crumbling of the Lowden strength among the Southern delegates. The Lowden forces threw up the sponge when Illinois voted. Illinois had cast 41 votes for Lowden on the ninth ballot, but Lowden received only